

## § 52.1124

category controls if the controls are appropriate for the State.

[45 FR 61303, Sept. 16, 1980, as amended at 48 FR 51485, Nov. 9, 1983]

### § 52.1124 Review of new sources and modifications.

(a) Revisions to Regulation 310 CMR 7.02(2)(d) submitted on March 30, 1979 are disapproved because they do not satisfy the requirements of § 51.161.

[39 FR 7281, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 47495, Oct. 9, 1975; 45 FR 2043, Jan. 10, 1980; 51 FR 40677, Nov. 7, 1986; 60 FR 33923, June 29, 1995]

### § 52.1125 Emission inventories.

(a) The Governor's designee for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts submitted the 1990 base year emission inventories for the Springfield nonattainment area and the Massachusetts portion of the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester ozone nonattainment area on November 13, 1992 as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Revisions to the inventories were submitted on November 15, 1993, and November 15, 1994, and March 31, 1997. The 1990 base year emission inventory requirement of section 182(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, has been satisfied for these areas.

(b) The inventories are for the ozone precursors which are volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide. The inventories covers point, area, non-road mobile, on-road mobile, and biogenic sources.

(c) Taken together, the Springfield nonattainment area and the Massachusetts portion of the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester nonattainment area encompass the entire geographic area of the State. Both areas are classified as serious ozone nonattainment areas.

[62 FR 37514, July 14, 1997]

### § 52.1126 Control strategy: Sulfur oxides.

(a) The revisions to the control strategy resulting from the modification to the emission limitations applicable to the sources listed below or resulting from the change in the compliance date for such sources with the applicable emission limitation is hereby approved. All regulations cited are air

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pollution control regulations of the State, unless otherwise noted. (See § 52.1125 for compliance schedule approvals and disapprovals pertaining to one or more of the sources listed below.)

Source	Location	Regulation involved	Date of adoption
Deerfield Specialty Papers, Inc.	Monroe Bridge	5.1.2	Oct. 17, 1972.
Hollingsworth & Vose Co.	East Walpole ..	5.1.2	June 29, 1972.
Pepperell Paper Co.	Pepperell .....	5.1.2	Nov. 29, 1972.
Stevens Paper Mills, Inc.	Westfield and South Hadley.	5.1.2	July 27, 1972.
Tileston and Hollingsworth Co.	Hyde Park .....	5.1.1	Nov. 21, 1972.
All sources in Berkshire APCD.	.....	5.1.2	Do.

(b)(1) Massachusetts Regulation 310 CMR 7.05(1) (formerly Regulation 5.1) for the Pioneer Valley Air Pollution Control District, which allows a relaxation of sulfur in fuel limitations under certain conditions, is approved for the following sources. All other sources remain subject to the previously approved requirements of Regulation 7.05(1) which stipulate that sources are required to burn residual fuel oil having a sulfur content not in excess of 0.55 pounds per million Btu heat release potential (approximately equivalent to 1 percent sulfur content.)

Deerfield Specialty Paper Company, Monroe Bridge; Amherst College, Amherst; Brown Company, Holyoke; Monsanto Polymer and Petrochemical Company, Building 21, Springfield; Monsanto Polymer and Petrochemical Company, Building 49, Springfield; Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley; Uniroyal Tire Inc., Chicopee; Smith College, Northampton; West Springfield Generating Station, Western Massachusetts Electric, West Springfield.

#### Pioneer Valley APCD

Belchertown State School, Belchertown  
James River Graphics (formerly Scott Graphics), south Hadley (conditioned upon operation of the boilers on only one of the two stacks at any given time, and operation being so restricted in the source's operating permit granted by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering.)

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Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield.  
Northampton State Hospital, Northampton.  
Springfield Technical Community College, Springfield.  
Stanley Home Products, Easthampton.  
Stevens Elastomeric Industries, Easthampton.  
Ware Industries, Ware.  
Westfield State College, Westfield.  
Westover Air Force Base (Building 1411), Chicopee.  
University of Massachusetts, Amherst.  
Mount Tom Generating Station, Holyoke.

(2) Massachusetts Regulation 310 CMR 7.05(1)(e)(3) for Pioneer Valley, as submitted on March 2, 1979, and May 5, 1981, which allows sources in Hampshire and Franklin Counties rated at less than 100 million Btu per hour heat input capacity to burn fuel oil having a sulfur content of not more than 1.21 pounds per million Btu heat release potential (approximately equivalent to 2.2% sulfur content) is approved for all such sources with the exception of:

Strathmore Paper Co., Montague.

(c) Massachusetts Regulation 310 CMR 7.05(1) (formerly Regulation 5.1) which allows a relaxation of sulfur in fuel limitations for the Central Massachusetts Air Pollution Control District, except in the City of Worcester, is approved for the following sources. All other sources remain subject to the previously approved requirements of Regulation 7.05(1) which stipulate that sources are required to burn residual fuel oil having a sulfur content not in excess of 0.55 pounds per million BTU heat release potential (approximately equivalent to 1 percent sulfur content fuel oil).

American Optical Company, Southbridge.  
Wyman Gordon Company, Grafton, James River—Massachusetts Inc., Fitchburg.  
Fitchburg Paper Company, Fitchburg (only boilers which emit through the 55 meter stack).

### *Central Massachusetts APCD*

Borden, Inc., Chemical Division, Leominster (conditioned upon first completing construction of new stack and certification of completion to the EPA by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering.).  
Gardner State Hospital, Gardner.  
Grafton State Hospital, Grafton.  
Haywood-Shuster Woolen, E. Douglas.  
Cranston Prints Works, Webster.

Baldwinville products, Templeton—(conditioned upon first completing construction of new stack, and certification of completion to the EPA by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering.).

(d) Massachusetts Regulation 310 CMR 7.05(1) (formerly Regulation 5.1) for the Southeastern Massachusetts Air Pollution Control District, which allows a relaxation of sulfur in fuel limitations under certain conditions is approved for the following sources. All other sources remain subject to the previously approved requirements of Regulation 7.05(1) which stipulate that sources are required to burn residual fuel oil having a sulfur content not in excess of 0.55 pounds per million Btu heat release potential (approximately equivalent to 1 percent sulfur content.)

New England Power Company, Brayton Point Station, Somerset; Montaup Electric Company, Somerset Station, Somerset (limited to 75% capacity while burning higher sulfur fuels.) Canal Electric Company, Sandwich; Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant, Somerset Avenue, Taunton.

### *Southeastern Massachusetts APCD*

L&O Realty Trust, Taunton.  
New Bedford Gas and Electric, New Bedford.  
Texas Instruments, Attleboro.  
Arkwright Finishing Incorporated, Fall River.  
Foster Forbes Glass Company, Milford.  
Owens Illinois Inc., Mansfield.  
Harodite Finishing Corporation, Dighton—(conditioned upon prior removal of rain-caps from stack, and certification of completion to the EPA by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering.).  
Polaroid Corporation, New Bedford.

(e) Massachusetts Regulation 310 CMR 7.05(1) (formerly Regulation 5.1) for the Merrimack Valley Air Pollution Control District, excluding the City of Lawrence and the towns of Andover, Methuen, and North Andover, which allows a relaxation of sulfur in fuel limitations under certain conditions, is approved for the following sources. All other sources remain subject to the previously approved requirements of Regulation 7.05(1) which stipulates that sources are required to burn residual fuel oil having a sulfur content not in excess of 0.55 pounds per

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million Btu heat release potential (approximately equivalent to 1 percent sulfur content).

Hollingsworth and Vose, West Groton; James River Paper, Pepperell; Haverhill Paperboard Corp., Haverhill. Residual oil burning facilities less than 100 million Btu's per hour heat input capacity, except in the City of Lawrence, and Towns of Andover, Methuen, and North Andover.

(f) Massachusetts Regulation 310 CMR 7.05(1) (formerly Regulation 5.1) for the Metropolitan Boston Air Pollution Control District, which allows a relaxation of sulfur in fuel limitations under certain conditions, is approved for the following sources. All other sources remain subject to the previously approved requirements of Regulation 7.05(1) which stipulate that sources in Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Newton, Somerville, Waltham, and Watertown (the Boston Core Area) are limited to burn fuel with a sulfur content not in excess of 0.28 pounds per million Btu heat release potential (approximately 0.5% sulfur content residual oil; sources in the remaining APCD are limited to burn fuel with a sulfur content not in excess of 0.55 pounds per million Btu heat release potential (approximately 1% sulfur content residual oil).

### *Metropolitan Boston APCD*

General Motors, Framingham.  
Polaroid Corporation, Norwood.  
Bird and Son, East Walpole.  
Massachusetts Correctional Institute, South Walpole.  
Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater.  
Hanscom Field, Bedford.  
Wellesley College, Wellesley.  
National Tanning and Trading, Peabody.  
General Tire, Reading.  
General Food Corporation, Atlantic Gelatin, Woburn.  
Massachusetts Correctional Institute, Bridgewater.  
W. R. Grace, Acton.  
Massachusetts Correctional Institute, Concord.  
Danvers State Hospital, Danvers.  
New England Power Company, Salem Harbor Station, Salem; Boston Edison, L Street, New Boston Station, Boston; Boston Edison, Mystic Station, Everett; Ventron Corporation, Danvers; General Electric, Lynn River Works, Lynn; U.S.M. Corporation, Beverly; Medfield State Hospital, Medfield; General Dynamics, Quincy; Hollingsworth

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and Vose, East Walpole; Kendal Company, Walpole; Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham.

Procter and Gamble Company, Quincy.  
Natick Paperboard Corporation, Natick.

[38 FR 9089, Apr. 10, 1973]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 52.1126, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

### § 52.1127 Attainment dates for national standards.

The following table presents the latest dates by which the national standards are to be attained. The table reflects the new information presented in the approved Massachusetts plan.

Air quality control region	Pollutant					
	SO <sub>2</sub>		PM <sub>10</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	CO	O <sub>3</sub>
	Pri- mary	Sec- ond- ary				
AQCR 42: Hartford-New Haven-Springfield Interstate Area (See 40 CFR 81.26).	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)
AQCR 117: Berkshire Intrastate Area (See 40 CFR 81.141).	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)
AQCR 118: Central Mass Intrastate Area (See 40 CFR 81.142).	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)
AQCR 119: Metropolitan Boston Intrastate Area (See 40 CFR 81.19).	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)
AQCR 120: Metropolitan Providence Interstate Area (See 40 CFR 81.31).	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)
AQCR 121: Merrimack Valley-Southern NH Interstate Area (See 40 CFR 81.81).	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)

a. Air quality presently below primary standards or area is unclassifiable.

b. Air quality levels presently secondary standards or area is unclassifiable.

c. December 31, 2003.

d. November 15, 2007.

[45 FR 61303, Sept. 16, 1980 as amended at 46 FR 33524, June 30, 1981; 66 FR 693, Jan. 3, 2001; 67 FR 7278, Feb. 19, 2002; 67 FR 72579, Dec. 6, 2002]